

NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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each month, at Six cents per copy, or \$3 per annum.ADVERTISEMENTS, to a limited number, will be inserted
in the WEEKLY HERALD, the European and California
Editions.

Volume XXXI, No. 28

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome
street.—SOLON SINGLES.LUCKY RUSHTON'S NEW YORK THEATRE, No. 728
and 730 Broadway.—THE BLACK DOMINO.—Between New
and Old and the Post.WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas
Hotel.—A MOUNT OF A WIFE.—CLARENCE AT NEW YORK.—Irish
Jail.GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—The Old Republic.
1 MINSTRELS, BALDWIN, MORRIS, GALT, at the Fifth
 Avenue Opera House, No. 24 and 26 West Twenty-fourth st.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 555 Broadway, opposite
Metropolitan Hotel.—ETHIOPIAN SINGERS, DANKIN, at
Fifth Avenue Theatre.TONY PASTORS OPERA HOUSE, 211 Bowery.—SING-
ING, DANKIN, BURLINGAME, at the FEMALE CLERKS
in Washington.BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Mechanics Hall, 472 Broad-
way.—DAN BRYANT'S NEW YORK THEATRE, No. 728
and 730 Broadway, at the FEMALE CLERKS in Washington.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MIN-
STRELS.—BURLINGAME, DANKIN, and FAVORITES.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 619 Broadway.—
Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Sunday, January 28, 1866.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts of Sales of the New York Daily
Newspapers.

OFFICIAL.

Name of Paper. Year Ending
May 1, 1865.

HERALD, \$1,095,000

Times, 368,150

Tribune, 252,000

Evening Post, 169,427

World, 100,000

Sun, 151,079

Express, 90,548

New York Herald, \$1,095,000

Times, Tribune, World and Sun combined, 871,439

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Our city subscribers will confer a favor by reporting
pay of our city carriers who overcharge for the HERALD.Country subscribers to the NEW YORK HERALD are re-
quested to remit their subscriptions, whenever practicable,
by Post Office Orders. It is the safest mode of
transmitting money by mail.Advertisements should be sent to the office before nine
o'clock in the evening.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

Further details respecting the Spanish rebellion are
given in our columns this morning. It is asserted that
General Prim's aim is nothing less than the overthrow of
the Bourbon dynasty, and the union of Spain and Por-
tugal under the present reigning family of the latter
country. That the plot has been long prepared and
carefully matured is beyond a doubt. We also republish
a letter from one of our Paris correspondents, which ap-
peared in the HERALD as long ago as August last, which
exactly indicated what would be the nature of the rising
that has now taken place.Americans are taking Paris by storm, and the United
States Minister in that city is described in our Paris cor-
respondence as literally besieged by our countrymen and
countrywomen who desire to be presented at the
first ball of the season at the Tuileries. Paris was on
the verge of the Emperor's speech at the opening of
the Corps Legislatif on the 24th inst. It was confidently
expected that he would then make some definite an-
nouncement as to the withdrawal of the French troops
from Mexico. In the meantime the quidnuncs were not
without hope that Napoleon would drop some hint of his
purpose to General Schofield, who was to be presented to
him a day or two. The General has been inspecting the
French military establishments. His brother, Brigadier
General Schofield, has returned to this country. The
effect of the Spanish insurrection was beginning to be
felt in Paris.Our Berlin correspondent records a remarkable change
in the policy of the Prussian government towards
America. The people of Prussia have all along been our
friends; but the government newspapers have hitherto
been hostile to the United States, and have violently
blamed President Johnson and his Cabinet. Suddenly
Berlins opinion has changed, and now the President is
praised as much as he had previously been con-
demned. A very comprehensive theory has been
advanced to account for this change. It is gravely
asserted that the Prussian Prime Minister is desirous
of bringing about an alliance of Prussia, Russia and
America against England, France and Austria—the
Prussians to occupy the attention of France on the
Rhine, the Russians to attack Austria in Hungary, and
America, with her navy, to keep the fleets of England
and France in check, while her armies overrun Canada
and Mexico.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday. The House
of Representatives held a short session, which was
devoted exclusively to further consideration, in Com-
mittee of the Whole, of the President's Message. Mr.
Green Clay (Ind.), of Kentucky; Mr. Baker, of Illi-
nois, and Mr. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, all republicans,
spoke on the subject of reconstruction, their speeches
forming about all the proceedings of the body. All three
of these gentlemen opposed an early admission of the
Southern representatives, and Mr. Broomall took the
ground that the States which participated in the rebellion
are not now in the Union, but constitute merely van-
quished communities, subject to such disposition as their
Congress may choose to prescribe.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The State Senate was not in session yesterday. The
Assembly held a session, and had under consideration
several matters, most of which, however, were only of
local interest. A considerable portion of the day was
occupied in another discussion relative to our new Court
House. After the introduction of bills—among others, to
amend the New York Common School Act and to tax
non-resident vendors of merchandise in this city—
and the transaction of some other miscellaneous
business, the motion to refer to the Committee
on Cities the resolution relative to the new
Court House investigation was taken up. Messrs.
Corbin and Lyons, democrats of this city, both spoke atsome length, the former opposing and the latter ad-
vocating an investigation. Mr. Corbin contended that there
was no proof of corruption and waste of money in con-
nection with the erection of the building, while Mr.
Lyons insisted that the charges were well founded.
Finally the subject was referred to the Committee on
Rules. The report of the commissioners appointed to
confer with the Secretary of the Treasury regarding the
location of Quarantine was received. It recommends the
appropriation of four hundred thousand dollars each by the
national and State governments for the erection of neces-
sary Quarantine buildings on the West Bank. The As-
sembly adjourned till seven o'clock on Monday evening.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The important announcement is made in our Richmond
correspondence that one of the Virginia delegation now
awaiting admission to Congress telegraphed to that city
from Washington on last Wednesday that it is the in-
tention of President Johnson to suppress the present Vir-
ginia State government by a provisional one. This has
received credence in Richmond, and has therefore, of
course, created much commotion and consternation in
financial as well as political circles there, and the sur-
mises as to the cause of the President's reported de-
termination are numerous as well as serious, it being
generally attributed to the intractable conduct of the
Legislature.The report of the committee of the Virginia Legisla-
ture, submitted on Thursday last, against allowing the
claim of the New York and Virginia Steamship Com-
pany for steamers seized by the rebels at Richmond in the
early part of the war, is given in our paper this morn-
ing. The claim is denied on the ground that the
seizure was made by order of certain authorities
which the results of the rebellion have decided to have
been illegitimate and revolutionary, and that therefore
the legally constituted government of the State cannot be
held responsible for the act.Advices via San Francisco from the Western States of
Mexico give Guaymas dates to the 16th inst., which an-
nounce the capture by the republicans of the town of
Alamos, in the rich silver mining region of Sonora, and
the defeat of the imperialists by General Morales at
Matapich. Morales, however, it is added, was subse-
quently badly defeated by an imperial force. A New
Orleans despatch states that somebody in that city
has received private information from Mexico that the
French troops will not be withdrawn until Maximilian
is guaranteed against interference from the United States,
and that no important positions in the imperial army will
be given to ex-rebels from this country. These statements
may be taken for what they are worth, which is prob-
ably not much. The commander of the French squadron
at the mouth of the Rio Grande has entered his protest
against the late affair at Bagdad, and the transmission
thither of United States troops after its capture to preserve order.Exacts acts presented in our issue this morning,
in addition to those heretofore published in the HERALD,
from the correspondence recently submitted to our na-
tional Senate by President Johnson relative to the
schemes of certain rebels from this country to promote
settlement in Mexico under the auspices of Maximilian,
for his and their own aggrandizement. Ex-United States
Senator Gwin, Lieutenant Maury, old Sir John P. Gar-
ret, and ex-Governor Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee,
of course figure the most conspicuously in these
emigration projects, and these worthies appear to enter-
tain magnificent anticipations of wealth and grandeur.
Their future, however, would seem to be more splendid
than their present, as one of them, in a letter to Ben
Wood, of this city, urgently appeals for "some money."Hon. Ferguson Blair, the new President of the Cana-
dian Congress, made an important speech on his re-elec-
tion to the Provincial Parliament on Thursday last, which
was briefly noticed in yesterday's HERALD. We have
now, however, a fuller report. He alluded to the
question of reciprocity as one not vitally essential to
peace, and declared that he was not going down on his
knees to the Washington government for this or any
other "thing else." He set at rest a number of rumors
which had been originated with regard to the negotiations
now in progress at Washington for the establishment of
some system of reciprocal trade between the United States
and Canada, and promised that when Parliament opened
government would declare whether the confederation
scheme was to be carried out or not. He further asserted
that the order prohibiting the importation of Canadian
cattle into the United States was about to be withdrawn
by the Washington government.The sleighing yesterday was fine, not only in the
suburbs, but in the city itself. The temperature, though
not severe, was sufficiently cold to prevent thawing and
to preserve the remnants of the two last snow storms.
Everything conducted to the enjoyment of sleighers, the
city being bright and clear and the atmosphere delicious-
ly pure without being excessively sharp, and they did not
need to be so favorable an opportunity, the tinkling of
the bells making the air musical in all directions.The skating was also excellent yesterday on all the
ponds, both in New York and Brooklyn. The Park lakes
were visited by an immense number of persons. It is
estimated that nearly half a million people have visited
the Park since the 1st inst. There was a grand time
yesterday on the Fifth Avenue pond, and a fine program
is announced for next week on all the ponds.Yesterday was the time appointed in the notice of the
Corporation Council for an application to be made to the
Supreme Court relative to the widening of Ann street.
At twelve o'clock Judge Hilton appeared before Judge
Sutherland, in Chambers, and stated that the whole affair
had been indefinitely postponed, and that a new notice
of motion would be issued by Mr. O'Gorman.Jose Gonzalez y Fernandez and Francisco Gona Sal-
vador, recently convicted of the murder of Jose Garcia
Otero, in the City Park, Brooklyn, on the night of the
23d of November last, were yesterday sentenced in the
Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer to be hung on
the 31st of March next. The prisoners received their
sentences with apparent indifference.The evidence with respect to some of the persons
charged with having printed and sold counterfeit internal
revenue cigar stamps has been concluded in the United
States Commissioner's office. Commissioner Osborn has
decided that, so far as these persons are concerned, they
shall be held for trial. Further evidence on charges
against other individuals, for a similar offence, and on
which the testimony has not yet been completed, will be
taken in the course of eight or ten days.The case of William Chase Barney, Reginald Chan-
cey and Benjamin J. Fabian was yesterday before the
United States Circuit Court. These men are accused of
having forged and uttered United States bonds, with
the view of defrauding the government of certain duties.
Connected for the prisoners moved that they should be
tried separately. Judge Shipman denied the motion, and
they will be tried jointly.William Kane, who pleaded guilty some time ago to a
charge of having attempted to defraud the government by
procuring from Colonel A. D. Stewart, paymaster, the
allowance of a fraudulent claim which he made as a sol-
dier of the army, amounting to about thirteen hundred
dollars, was yesterday sentenced by Judge
Shipman to two years and six months' im-
prisonment. The prisoner is known as "Michigan
Bill," who recently made a desperate attempt to escape
from the county jail in this city. Judge Shipman also
sentenced Thomas S. Pitts, who pleaded guilty of having
attempted to pass a counterfeit fifty dollar bill, to three
years' hard labor in the State Prison.The argument in the case of the alleged Washington
Territory emigration swindle took place before Judge
McCunn yesterday, but no decision was rendered.
Further affidavits were presented, and counsel on both
sides made extended arguments for and against the in-
junction.In the case of Abernethy against the Church of the
Puritans, which was one to test the right of the trustees
of that establishment to sell the interest of new owners for
unpaid taxes, Judge Cardozo, of the Court of Common
Pleas, yesterday gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff.The trial of General Baker, late Chief of the War De-
partment, on charges of false imprisonment, preferred by
Mr. and Mrs. Cobb, the alleged pardon brokers, is still
proceeding in the Washington Criminal Court. Lieu-
tenant Nine, one of the witnesses, testified to having
acted as a subordinate to General Baker, for the purpose
of entrapping the Cobbs, persons of a suspiciously
rebel Captain Howell, desirous of procuring
Presidential amnesty, and that, after he had drawn up
his petition, affixing a spurious magistrate's certificate,
and paid a sum of money to Mrs. Cobb, she procured for
him a genuine pardon. The counsel for the Cobbs de-
nounced this conduct of Nine in severe terms, and said
that it showed criminal conspiracy on the part of Baker
and his co-operators.President Roberts, of the Senatorial Fenian Brother-
hood, has issued a document relating to the finances un-
der Killian and O'Mahony and the comparative work-
ing of the two management. The bonds are being sold
citizens. General Sweeney's speeches are stirring up the
Brotherhood through the country to the military policy.
A number of ladies held a meeting yesterday afternoon
at 520 Fulton street, Brooklyn, and took preliminarysteps to organize a circle of the Fenian Brotherhood. The
members of the General Council of the O'Mahony Fen-
ians in Union square have concluded their labors and
adjourned, and have left for their homes. The O'Mahony
bonds are being sent to different portions of the country.
Accounts of additional recent marine disasters have
reached us. The steamer Wyandotte, of the Metropoli-
tan line between this city and Boston, during the storm
of Thursday night sprang a leak, went ashore, and, with
her cargo, became a total loss, near Plymouth, Mass.
Everybody on board was rescued. The steamship Rich-
mond, from Savannah for Baltimore, was wrecked on
Cape Hatteras on Wednesday last, and it is supposed she
will prove a total loss. Her passengers and crew were
rescued. The schooner Village Belle, of St. John, N. B.,
was ashore yesterday at Point Shirley, below Boston.The Cincinnati express train, on the Hudson River
railroad, due in this city yesterday morning, ran on a
broken rail near Croton, and the two rear cars were
thrown from the track. Several persons were in-
jured, two of them of them severely; but no one was
killed.A railroad train ran off the track yesterday near Tre-
nton, N. J. The engine was demolished; but none of the
passengers received injuries.The contest over the will of the late Commodore
Uriah P. Levy was up before the Surrogate yesterday, in
a new shape. There are two executors, each of whom
alleges that the estate is not safe in the hands of the
other without the giving of security. On account of the
absence of counsel the case went over for a week.The examination of the circumstances attending the
robbery in Beekman street, on the 19th inst., of Samuel
B. Terry, messenger of the Farmers' and Citizens' Na-
tional Bank of Williamsburg, was commenced yesterday
in the Essex Market Police Court, and, after the evidence
of a few witnesses had been taken, was adjourned over
till to-morrow. Of the two persons, Boyce and Sch't,
arrested on suspicion of being the robbers, the former
was fully identified by Terry; but the latter he could not
be certain about. Schiff was therefore discharged.No further developments have been made regarding
the robbery of the porter of the Greenwich Savings Bank
in Carmine street on Friday. A communication from
the President of the bank relative to the affair is pub-
lished in another part of to-day's HERALD.James Kelly has been tried at Koy West, Fla., for the
murder on December 8, 1865, of John J. Johnson, of the
bank of A. M. Gray, and sentenced to be hanged on the
9th of March next.The stock market was higher yesterday, but closed
rather lower. Governments were a fraction higher.
Gold closed at 139 3/4, 139 1/2.Yesterday was a quiet day in business circles, as usual
on Saturdays; but the markets were generally buoyant
and firm, especially for imported merchandise. Groce-
ries were quiet but steady. On "Change" fare was quiet
and unchanged. Wheat was dull and nominal. Corn
was more active and quite steady. Oats were a trifle
firmer. Pork was dull but unchanged. Lard was heavy.
Whiskey was somewhat lower.The Confederate Enterprise in Mexico—
Cheap Defence for Maximilian Against
the United States.We give to-day, in extracts from documents
communicated to Congress by the President,
a satisfactory account of the Franco-Confederate
plan to colonize on Mexican territory men
late in arms against our government. By these
documents it is placed beyond dispute that a
thoroughly digested scheme for the erection
of a hostile colony on our border was ar-
ranged between the French authorities and cer-
tain prominent Confederates, and that this
scheme, originating with the Confederates in
a spirit of bitter enmity to us, was encour-
aged, fostered and furthered by France, not as
a peaceful aggrandizement of the Mexican em-
pire, but as a war preparation and guard
against the United States. Friendly relations
are shown to have existed between the Con-
federate authorities on the Mexican border and
the French imperial authorities early in 1864,
while the Confederates were still in arms defying
our military power. They expressed them-
selves against the United States as against a
Power whose triumph would be equally inimical
to either; and Slaughter and Magruder, Con-
federate generals, were not disposed to permit
Negroes, a general of the Mexican republic, to
gain any victories in their immediate neighbor-
hood, lest in the defeat of the imperial forces the
interests of the Confederacy should suffer. For
not only were there friendly relations between
the Confederate and French forces, but there
was a practical alliance. Negroes, feeling this,
denounced it, and relinquished intended opera-
tions solely because he could not fight against
both together. And Slaughter acknowledges that
he intentionally gave that impression to
Negroes, and from it "reaped the same results
which would have been attained by actual as-
sistance." The advantageous result to the
Confederates of sustaining the imperial power
was that thereby they were enabled to
receive supplies and keep the field. Supplies
came from Matamoros for the Confederate army
in Texas; commerce through Mexico was car-
ried on by consent of the imperial authorities,
whose military force protected it, and this
commerce included munitions of war. "The
imperial commander of the post of Bagdad (a
Belgian) informs me," says the rebel Slaughter,
"he has private instructions to permit all arms,
ammunition and munitions of war to be intro-
duced and passed for the Confederacy which
may be desired." Thus the forces kept in the
country by France were the active allies of
those who carried on war against us; and all
the time Drayn de Lhuys wrote to Mr. Seward
honeyed assurances of the neutrality and
friendship of his government, and said "we
decem the word of France a guarantee that
will satisfy any friendly Power." How noble this
sense of honor! How delicate and admirable
this pride in the unstained repute of his
country!But the confederacy goes down, the more
virulent of the rebels run away to escape our
laws, and a period begins, in which Con-
federate relations with the French imperial
Power stand on another footing. Confederates
are no longer soldiers in arms to whom the
French can lend some assistance in their cam-
paigns against our troops; but they are good
military material, ready to assist the French
against the United States as effectively as the
French assisted them some time before. In
hostility toward us it is the same on both sides,
only the Confederacy has passed out of view.
That disguise for all the operations that France
could assist against us is no longer at hand,
and they must find a new one. Immigration,
settlement, is a good and plausible one, and
France immediately proceeds to organize
a colony between us and the Mexican
empire, as a sort of buffer to break
the blows that may come by and by; and that
colony is neither more nor less in material
and spirit than the reorganization of the Con-
federate force that went to pieces on our own
soil at the close of the war. It is a deliberately
coagulated threat. All the arrangements for the
organization of this new and hostile Power on
our borders are made directly with the Em-
peror of France, not with the puppet Maxi-
milian, who is treated all through by every
one, from Napoleon to Gwin, as a mere form,
a name, a shadow. The territory chosen is
greater in extent, as well as richer agricul-
turally and minerally, than the part of Mexico
that would be left if this were taken away.
France proposes to Mexico to take this littlestrip of land in payment for the Mexican debt,
and the French authority in Mexico assents.
Gwin makes grand promises to the Emperor
of France—that countless thousands of Con-
federates will rally at his call; that they will
make the finest colony in the world; that it
will be at once a safeguard to the empire, a
source of uneasiness to the United States and
of wealth to France, and that, in short, it will
be the same as if France had recognized the
Confederacy, only the United States will not
venture to take hold of it. Gwin, for all those
sanguine views, is appointed Director General
and given extraordinary powers. Just as all
is going on swimmingly, notice of it is brought
to the United States government by Mr. Ro-
mero, Mexican Minister, and, as the circum-
stances imperatively require it, Mr. Seward
writes to Drayn de Lhuys on the subject. He
writes a mild little note, however, merely sug-
gesting that if all this is true, then France is
not acting just as she promised to, and de-
claring that the President "confidently and sin-
cerely expects, in some form, an as-
surance that all the pretences of Dr.
Gwin and his associates are destitute
of any sanction from the Emperor of France."De Lhuys replies that as for Gwin it is not the
business of the French government to en-
lighten Mr. Seward; but as to France, she re-
members that the United States has "pledged
its word" to remain strictly neutral as to Mexi-
co, and that France does not intend to inter-
fere in the questions that divide "the Union,"
but to be "scrupulously neutral." This val-
uable assurance was made four months after
Lee's surrender. France, however, evidently
caught at the fact that Gwin had been named;
for Gwin, recognized as an enemy of the United
States, and so denounced, was thrown over;
but the plan was adhered to, and was put into
the hands of men as notoriously our enemies
as the ex-Senator. M. F. Maury was raised
into Gwin's place, made an honorary Coun-
cillor of State and Imperial Commissioner of
Emigration, given powers "second only to the
Emperor," and is now engaged in the most
earnest attempt to run his immense machine
and build up a nation to make the United
States dreadfully afraid. He even has his se-
cret agents at work in our own Southern
cities, and draws on the imperial treasury for
their pay.As for this Franco-Confederate colony, it
will never be very terrible in the hands of
Maury, Magruder, Isham G. Harris and Daddy
Price. Otherwise the country would have a
new cause of quarrel with the radicals who
are doing so much to build it up. At the start
Gwin relied upon the severe measures of the
government as a means to fill his colony, as a
cause that would certainly push thousands of
fine young fellows out into the world
in search of new homes. The unexpected
moderation of President Johnson was a
serious blow to the enterprise; for no
man will leave his home and his country
so long as oppression has not made it intoler-
able. We need, therefore, take no very active
measures against Maury, unless the iron way
of the radicals shall yet make the Southern
States a place in which no man of bold and
independent spirit can live. So much for the
colony. As for the part taken in all this busi-
ness by France, that is of a great deal more
importance. Although our relations with that
Power have been reputed peaceful, and even
friendly, and though mutual promises of neu-
trality and good fellowship have apparently
passed between the Ministers at Washington
and at Paris, the fact is that there has been
an actual state of war between France and this
country. Without any declaration or recogni-
tion of war, but all the time with the smooth-
est assurances of distinguished consideration,
France has been in active affiliation with our
enemies, and has been carrying out the very
measures and projects that would have been
pushed most eagerly by an open enemy. There
has been, all the time, that distinction between
her acts and her words which Demosthenes
pointed out between the acts and words of
Philip. In his enroachments on the liberties
of Greece. All the words are full of peace,
and every act is prompted by a hostile spirit,
and is an act of war, more or less dissemi-
lated and disguised. It is clear that our foreign
relations need to be taken up in a new and
vigorous spirit, and our despatches to France
to be written in quite another than the sweet-
ened water style that now flows from them
through and through. We ought, at least, to know
whether we are at peace or at war with that
country.HAS THERE BEEN A HIGHWAY ROBBERY BY
THE POLICE?—We call attention to the letter of
the President of the Greenwich Savings Bank,
Mr. B. F. Wheelwright, published in another
part of the HERALD, with regard to the bold and
ingenious robbery from a porter of that bank.
The letter of the president is in explanation of
a report of this robbery published in our issue
yesterday. It appears from this respectable
authority that Thomas Quin, the porter of the
bank referred to, was seized and the cash box
of the bank taken from him in Carmine street,
near Varick, by two men who were together
and dressed as policemen. The box was taken
by one of them and the porter was taken by
the other to the station house. Quin was
treated roughly, cursed and locked up; and,
though he appealed to the policeman who took
him and to the officer in charge at the police
station, to take him to the Greenwich Savings
Bank, or to refer there for the truth of what he
stated, these guardians of the public refused to
do so. But they searched him and locked him
up at the station, and thus not only committed
an outrage upon an innocent man, but pre-
vented the capture of the robber. The letter
of Mr. Wheelwright details all the circum-
stances, and we need not re-state them. This
extraordinary robbery has a very suspicious
look as to the policemen, and this is the mildest
term in which we can express it. Do not the
policemen know each other? and particularly
those of the same precinct? Could a police-
man be so imposed upon by a man dressed in
the uniform? The two policemen were
together when Quin came up and when one
took the cash box and the other himself. Were
they confederates? We confess it looks very
suspicious. The conduct all through of the
policeman who took Quin prisoner strengthens
the suspicion. At least both his conduct and
that of the officer in charge of the police
station were outrageous in their treatment
of Quin, and in not taking the trouble to verify his
statement. We have heretofore had reason to
complain of the inefficiency of the police
force in the city. Our citizens are robbed in
the public highways in broad daylight, and inthe street cars with impunity; but now the
police force itself is strongly suspected of the
same crimes. The Police Commissioners ask
for more power over the city and the citizens.
If they use that which they have so badly, if
highway robberies be committed by their own
force, and if policemen treat respectable citi-
zens as Quin was treated, we think they have
too much power already. On the whole, this
is the most disgraceful affair that has occurred
among us for a long time; and taken in con-
nection with the other crimes daily occurring from
the inefficiency of the police, it calls for some
immediate action by our citizens to remedy the
evil.Secretary Harlan's Radical Speech—OM-
cial Discourtesy.Mr. Harlan, Secretary of the Interior, and
recently elected to the Senate of the United
States, received the congratulations of his
friends at his residence in Washington on
Friday night last. He responded to these
congratulations by a speech, in which, after
making the usual reference to his own unwor-
thiness, he touched upon the questions of re-
construction and negro suffrage. He spoke of
"our brothers in the districts recently in rebel-
lion," and recognized that the South had given
up its bad cause. He believed that the negro
must soon be admitted to full citizenship, and
that it would not be safe to reconstruct the
Southern States with their governments in the
hands of rebels. Having just before observed
that there were no longer any rebels—that all
the South had submitted and given up its
cause—this may seem a little inconsistent;
but no matter for that. What the honorable
gentleman meant was, that he did not consider
it would be safe to reconstruct with the South-
ern States in the hands of Southern white men.
He knew that the intelligence and capacity of
the negro were very doubtful, but he "would
rather trust an ignorant loyal man than a
wise rebel," and so on. Having made it
sufficiently clear what side he was on in the
political agitations of the day, he closed as fol-
lows:—"I need hardly say that during the
brief period I may remain in my present posi-
tion I shall not fail to discuss these opinions,
or urge my convictions in the proper quarter.
Nor am I disposed to say to-night that such
views would be distasteful to the great and
good man who is at the head of the republic.
I believe it is his purpose to leave the great
question of reconstruction with the two houses
of Congress."In any point of view this speech is not credi-
table to a Cabinet Minister. Mr. Harlan is
still a member of the council whose duty it is
to second the efforts of the Executive; to assist
the President in the discharge of the powers
with which he is clothed by the constitution.
As he declares, not too modestly, he is of but
little consequence except as a member of that
council. Any just perception of the proprieties
of his position, of the delicate nature of the
confidential relations which it involves, ought to
have induced him to withhold the expression
of his opinions on measures that are attracting
nearly the whole attention of Congress. He
should have been silent if he had not known
the views of the President; but since, in the
common knowledge of the President's views,
he knew how directly his own were in opposi-
tion to them, no power should have been able
to wrest from him an expression of those views
while he held the position he does. To make
such a speech, to openly join the clamorous
mass that makes war on the President's policy,
and still to hold his seat as one of the Presi-
dent's advisers—to even declare before an as-
sembled multitude that he will make use of his
place in the Cabinet to oppose the President—
all this indicates a man either grossly ignorant
of the common courtesies of official life, or
rude and indifferent to those courtesies. And
whether it was Mr. Harlan's rudeness or his
ignorance that spoke on Friday night, either
should cause his immediate dismissal from his
place. The hypocritical designation of "great
and good man" ought not to be permitted to
smooth over an insult and defiance to the
President by a member of his Cabinet.THE MANIA FOR CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—There
appears to be a general mania at present for all
kinds of improvements in the city—underground
railroads and overground railroads, the widen-
ing of streets and the constructing of squares
and boulevards, bridges across the East river
and tunnels under the East river to connect
New York and Brooklyn, schemes for a new
Post Office, and so forth. The newspapers are
greatly exercised upon all these enterprises.
The Times goes in for the underground railroad
in Broadway and the Post Office in the Park.
The Tribune advocates the widening of Broad-
way at the old Museum corner, and the World
very kindly suggests the same idea in its issue
of yesterday. The opening of Ann street and
Fulton street is also recommended by these
journals. The HERALD has nothing in the way
of city improvements especially to propose.
Whatever is most available for the public
good we are ready to accept and to support.
The interest of the public is our interest now,
as it has ever been. If it can serve the public
good and improve the city to widen Broadway,
or Ann street, or Fulton street, or to under-
mine the city, or overlay it with railroads, we
are perfectly willing to see all these projects
carried out, and even to make sacrifices, if
necessary, to assist them. If, for example, it is
of any advantage to the public to take twenty
or thirty feet off the Museum corner—where we
have now in process of erection a magnificent
building, which will be a monument of the
architectural beauty of the metropolis—we
have no objection. We can construct upon
our present location a building fronting
on Fulton, Nassau and Ann streets,
quite commodious enough for our purposes,
and giving us—should Fulton and Ann
streets be widened—one of the finest positions
in the city for our business, with nearly an
entire solid block at our command. Indeed
we were not very well disposed to change our
present habitation in Nassau and Fulton streets
at all, where we have been building up the
HERALD for the last thirty years, and which is
endeared to us by many traditional associa-